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THE NEW ENGLAND BOTANICAL CLUB

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SOME CHANGES IN NOMENCLATURE.

K. M. WIEGAND.

DURING the progress of work on the flora of the central portion of New York State a number of changes in nomenclature have been found necessary. It has seemed desirable to bring these together and publish them as a group.

TYPHA ANGUSTIFOLIA L., var **elongata** (Dudley), comb. nov. *T. latifolia*, var. *elongata* Dudley, Cayuga Flora (Bull. Cornell Univ., Science ii. 102, 1886). *T. angustifolia*, var. *longispicata* Peck, Rep. N. Y. State Bot. xlvii. 162 or 36 (1894). *T. angustifolia*, var. *virginica* Tidestrom, RHODORA xiii. 242 (1911).

Dudley's type has not been seen, but the plant occurring in "large thick masses near the shore or in the water on Canoga and Cayuga Marshes and north of Hill's Branch" is this plant. It is the most abundant form of *Typha* on the Montezuma Marshes, in the bogs at the east end of Lake Ontario and along the St. Lawrence River at least as far north as Ogdensburg. It also occurs about Oneida Lake. Typical *T. angustifolia* is 1-1.5 m. high with lower leaves 3-7 mm. wide and pistillate spike in fruit, 8-13 cm. by 10-17 mm. In var. *elongata* the height is 2-3.5 m., lower leaves 9-15 mm. broad and pistillate spikes 15-25 (30) cm. by 20-23 mm.

MUHLENBERGIA MEXICANA (L.) Trin., forma **commutata** (Scribn.), forma nov. *M. mexicana*, subsp. *commutata* Scribn. RHODORA ix. 18 (1907). *M. mexicana*, var. *commutata* Farwell, Rep. Mich. Acad. Sci. xvii. 181 (1916).

MUHLENBERGIA FOLIOSA Trin., forma **ambigua** (Torrey), forma nov. *M. ambigua* Torr. Nicolle's Rep. 164 or 237 (1843). *M. foliosa*, subsp. *ambigua* Scribn. RHODORA ix. 20 (1907).

Following the practice of recent years, awned plants of a normally unawned species are considered as forms, not varieties, unless there are other points of difference.

AGROSTIS TENUIS Sibth., forma **aristata** (Parnell), forma nov. *A. vulgaris aristata* Parnell, Grass. Scot. 34 (1842).

Until it is decided whether *A. capillaris* L. is *A. vulgaris* With. as held by Hitchcock¹ and Schinz,² or some other species as held by several botanists including Piper,³ we may follow Piper in using the next oldest name that applies unquestionably to *A. vulgaris*, namely *A. tenuis* Sibth. This name antedates *A. vulgaris* With. by two years. The awned form of this species has often been cited as var. *aristata* Gray, but reference to the original description⁴ will show that Gray regarded his plant as an awned form of *A. alba*, not of *A. vulgaris*. The earliest name found by the writer for the awned form of *A. tenuis* (*A. vulgaris*) is that of Parnell cited above.

ERIOPHORUM VIRGINICUM L., forma **album** (Gray), forma nov. *E. virginicum*, var. *album* Gray, Man. ed. 5. 566 (1876).—The form with white bristles.

CAREX TENERA Dewey, var. **echinodes** (Fernald), comb. nov. *C. straminea*, var. *echinodes* Fernald, Proc. Amer. Acad. xxxvii. 474 (1902).

Mackenzie⁵ has recently shown that *C. straminea* as understood by Fernald and others is not *C. straminea* Willd. but is the *C. tenera* of Dewey.

CAREX UMBELLATA Schk., forma **vicina** (Dewey), forma nov. *C. umbellata*, var. *vicina* Dewey, Amer. Jour. Sci. x. Tab. D, f. 13 (1826); xi. 317 (1826).

Plants of *C. umbellata* often occur with rather tall culms at the top of which are one or two pistillate spikes in addition to the staminate spike. This form would seem to be worthy of notice as it might be mistaken by the beginner for *C. communis* or other species of the group. These plants do not seem to constitute a definite race.

CAREX HYSTERICINA Muhl., forma **Dudleyi** (Bailey), forma nov. *C. hystericina*, var. *Dudleyi* Bailey, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club i. 54 (1889). *C. Pseudo-Cyperus* × *C. hystericina*? Dudley, Cayuga Flora, 118 (1886). *C. hystericina*, var. *Cooleyi* Robins. & Fernald, Gray's Man. ed. 7. 251 (1908), not *C. Cooleyi* Dewey, Amer. Jour. Sci. xlviii. 144 (1845), and not *C. hystericina* β Dewey, Wood's Classb. 206 (1861).

¹ Gen. N. A. Grasses. Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. no. 772, Mar. (1920).

² Mitth. Bot. Mus. Zürich, xcii. 261 (1921).

³ Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. no. 692, July (1918).

⁴ Man. ed. 1. 578 (1848).

⁵ Bull. Torr. Bot. Club xlii. 603 (1915).

Dewey's plant had long peduncles but short spikes, and the plant was said to be prostrate. Our plant is a tall robust form of *C. hysterica* with ordinary peduncles but long pistillate spikes.

POLYGONUM MUHLENBERGII (Meisn.) Watson, forma **natans**, forma nov.—Caulibus submersis elongatis natantibus; foliis natantibus glabris lucidis.

Stems elongated, rooted at base, submerged, floating above; leaves floating, glabrous, glossy. Some specimens examined are: MASSACHUSETTS: Lake Cochituate, Natick, 1908, K. M. Wiegand & M. Heatley. NEW YORK: Hermon, O. P. Phelps, no. 1550. COLORADO: Fort Logan, 1915, P. A. Munz, no. 26. WASHINGTON: Moscow, 1913, W. C. Muenscher, no. 129 (TYPE in Herb. New York State College of Agriculture.) It occurs occasionally through central New York.

This form bears the same relation to typical *P. Muhlenbergii* that the floating form of *P. amphibium* does to f. *terrestre* (Leers) Blake and f. *Hartwrightii* (Gray) Blake. It can usually be distinguished from *P. amphibium* by the more acute leaves, longer spikes (3–9 cm.) and flowers of a deeper pink.

OENOTHERA PARVIFLORA L., var. **angustissima** (Gates), var. nov. *O. angustissima* Gates, RHODORA xv. 46 (1913).

OENOTHERA BIENNIS L., var. **nutans** (Atkins. & Bart.), var. nov. *O. nutans* Atkinson & Bartlett, RHODORA xv. 83 (1913).

OENOTHERA BIENNIS L., var. **pyncocarpa** (Atkins. & Bart.), var. nov. *O. pyncocarpa* Atkinson & Bartlett, RHODORA xv. 83 (1913).

In recent years the writer has given much attention to the "biennis" group of *Oenothera*, both in the field and in the larger herbaria, but without very satisfactory results. There seem to be two species in the eastern United States of the kind usually understood as species by taxonomists. These have been given expression in Gray's Man. ed. 7 as *O. muricata* and *O. biennis*. The two species differ by good structural characters, but these are not the characters usually designated in our manuals. In the former species the pubescence of the foliage, if present, is strigose, the body of the seeds about 1.7 to 2.2 mm. long and 1.0 to 1.5 mm. broad, and the sepal-tips often subterminal. In *O. biennis* the leaves are velvety beneath and somewhat thinner in texture, the seeds 1.2 to 1.8 mm. long and about 0.8 mm. broad, and the sepal-tips usually terminal and connivent. All other forms with which the writer is familiar are not distinct structurally, but intergrade, and the differences are frequently very slight and difficult to recognize. The status of the large-flowered forms variously called *O. Lamarekiana*, *O. grandiflora*, etc., is not clear. They may

Pool near Flaming School House, Ithaca, N.Y.
K. M. Wiegand & C. T. Thomas no. 2234 (in Cornell Univ.
collection made by Wiegand, Rhodora 27: 167.

Idaho
photo K. M.
letter of
Apr. 28,

parviflora L.
see p. 4.

be good species or only forms of the above two species. They evidently represent more than one race. The writer believes that the names *O. parviflora* L.¹ and *O. muricata* L.² apply to the same species.³ *O. parviflora* was said by Linnaeus⁴ to differ from *O. biennis* in having the apex of the fruit "coronatus margine octifido nec quadrifido" and to have stems with scattered hairs without tuberculate bases, leaves repand-subdentate less soft, calyx tube "quadruplo-brevior," denticulate below the apex (therefore the mucros distant before anthesis) and distant petals half as large as those of *O. biennis*. No species other than the so-called *O. muricata* answers this description. This species in many of its forms does not have muricate hairs and the petals are often small. The eight-lobed fruit would seem to have been an error or based on an unusual plant; but the four lobes are in many plants slightly retuse, and it would not be strange if Linnaeus' plant were an extreme in this respect. None of the numerous names proposed in *Oenothera* seem to apply to the three New York State forms here under consideration other than those cited above. Since these three forms are characteristic types in central New York, it is necessary to give them legitimate varietal names. In so doing *O. biennis* L. is interpreted in the sense of Bartlett.⁵

RHODODENDRON NUDIFLORUM (L.) Torr., var. **roseum** (Lois.), var. nov. *Azalea rosea* Lois. in Duham. Traite Arb. Arbust. ed. 2, v. 224, t. 64 (1812). *Rhododendron roseum* Rehder, Monog. Azaleas, Pub. Arnold Arb. ix. 138 (1921). *A. prinophylla* Small, N. Amer. Flora xxix. 42 (1914).

The earlier var. *rosea* Sweet was a *nomen nudum*. After a study of his own material and that in the Gray Herbarium the writer is unable to accept the view of Rehder that this is a species distinct from *R. nudiflorum*. In fact it seems to grade into that and at most the difference is one of pubescence only. The writer has been unable to make out a stamen difference as cited by Rehder.

ASTER lucidulus (Gray), sp. nov. *A. puniceus*, var. *lucidulus*, Gray, Synopt. Flora N. Amer. i. pt. 2, 195 (1884). *A. puniceus*, var. *lucidus* MacMillan, Met. Minn. 517 (1892).

This is a good species, having shorter internodes than *A. puniceus*, smoother and more glossy leaves, more congested heads with pale

¹ Systema Nat. ed. 10, 998 (1759).

² Systema Nat. ed. 12, 263 (1767).

³ See also Farwell, Am. Mid. Nat. viii. 272 (1923).

⁴ Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 492 (1762).

⁵ RHODORA xv. 48 (1913).

lilac instead of violet-blue rays, about 35 instead of 50 disk flowers and straighter less spreading involucre bracts. The two species when growing together would rarely be confused. Gray cites *A. lucidus* Wend. as a synonym, but neither de Candolle nor Nees von Esenbeck was clear as to the identity of Wenderoth's plant, and Gray gave no reasons for his interpretation. The original description of Wenderoth is not convincing. *A. lucidus* Wend. is antedated by *A. lucidus* Moench, which also is difficult to interpret.

BIDENS FRONDOSA L., var. ***pallida*** Wiegand, comb. nov. *B. melanocarpa pallida* Wiegand, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club xxvi. 406 (1899).

The taxonomic status of the plants included originally under this variety is not clear. They have the appearance of hybrids, also of ecological forms. Sporadic plants of this type still are found about Cayuga Lake.

ARCTIUM MINUS Bernh., var. ***corymbosum***, var. nov. *A. nemorosum* (b) and (c) Fernald & Wiegand, RHODORA xii. 46 (1910).—Capitulis plus minusve corymbosis.

Heads more or less corymbose instead of subspicate. Native of Europe and widely scattered in the New World.

Authors have variously interpreted this form as the *Lappa vulgaris* Hill or *L. intermedia* Lange.¹ Hill's plate might represent this form but has more the appearance of *A. Lappa*. Lange's illustration in Flora Danica might be interpreted as our form or as a chance extreme of *A. minus*, but his description definitely calls for racemose heads, and Reichenbach so figures them. Also *A. minus*, var. *paniculatum* Lange² would not seem to be quite our plant. As no name has been found which applies with reasonable surety to the plant in question a new name is here proposed. Much of the material of this variety in the Herbarium of Cornell University has the aspect of a hybrid between *A. Lappa* and *A. minus*, but whether this is its true origin cannot be said. In 1910 Fernald and Wiegand (l. c.), following some European authors, retained *A. nemorosum* Lejeune as distinct from *A. minus* (Hill.) Bernh. In the opinion of the writer, observations in the field since that time have not tended to support this view, as the projection of the florets beyond the involucre varies much in the same plant, and the achenes vary in color, especially in the proportion of light and dark markings. It seems best to treat these forms all as *A. minus*.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y.

¹ Evans, Jour. Bot. li. 113 (1913).

² Lange, Dansk. Fl. ed. 4, 357 (1886).

A REVISION OF THE MT. DESERT HEPATIC LIST.

ANNIE LORENZ.

MT. DESERT is popularly regarded as a mountainous island, whereas it is really a low, glacial-drifted region slashed across by the granite range of Lafayette National Park. It is difficult to describe Mt. Desert to anyone unfamiliar with its delights without being suspected of membership in the Bar Harbor Board of Trade.

As a matter of fact, the hepatic flora is anything but exciting, being north German rather than alpine. Furthermore, the mountains have been so burned over, except for a few places, that the original moss-covering is gone.

For more details of topography, geology, etc., the reader is referred to Rand and Redfield's Mt. Desert Flora. The original hepatic list, determined by Underwood, contained 49 species, and, on recent examination of the collection, although there were a few withdrawals, the number remained the same, between modern segregations and overlooked admixtures. Three of these were new to Maine, including *Diplophyllum albicans*, its only New England station, although abundant in the island. The others were *Calypogeia fissa* and *Scapania paludosa*.¹

The writer has had four seasons' investigation there, and has brought the list up to 97, including five more new to Maine, one, *Lejeunea patens*,² being likewise new at that time to New England. The others were *Lunularia cruciata*, *Calypogeia sphagnicola*, *C. Sullivantii*, and *Radula obconica*.³

Of the many more species presumably resident upon the island, the majority are to be sought within the western part, as that has been less thoroughly explored.

The writer wishes to thank Mr. Rand, who kindly let her take the hepatic collection home for leisurely study. Miss Shaw and Prof. W. R. Taylor have also contributed specimens. Further material will be most gratefully received from anyone visiting the island.

¹ RHODORA, vol. 23, p. 284, Dec. 1921.

² RHODORA, vol. 25, p. 97, June 1923.

³ RHODORA, vol. 21, p. 169, Sept. 1919; vol. 23, p. 284, Dec. 1921.

RICCIACEAE.

RICCIA SULLIVANTII Aust. Clayey roadsides, Young's District; Great Pond; road toward Prettymarsh (L.).

REBOULIACEAE.

ASTERELLA TENELLA (L.) Beauv. Clayey roadside near Indian Point (L.).

MARCHANTIACEAE.

CONOCEPHALUM CONICUM (L.) Dumort. On damp ground, common. Aunt Molly's Beach (Rand); Bar Harbor (Miss Furbish); Cadillac Cliff (L.).

LUNULARIA CRUCIATA (L.) Dumort. Mt. Desert Nurseries' greenhouse, Bar Harbor (L.).

MARCHANTIA POLYMORPHA L. On the ground, frequent. Beech Hill; High Head; Somesville and elsewhere (Rand); near Anemone Cave (L.).

RICCARDIACEAE.

METZGERIA FURCATA (L.) Dumort. Ledges, Newport Mt., Pementic (L.).

PALLAVICINIA FLOTOWIANA (Nees) Lindb. In *Thuja* swamp, Canada Brook, south of Appalachian Mountain Club camp (L.).

P. LYELLII (Hook.) S. F. Gray. Sunken Heath Brook (Rand); Canada Brook (L.).

RICCARDIA LATIFRONS Lindb. Roberts' Meadow, Bar Harbor (L.); Great Cranberry Heath (L.).

R. MULTIFIDA (L.) S. F. Gray. Wet rocks, infrequent. Green Mt. Gorge; Stanley Brook (L.).

R. PALMATA (Hedw.) Carruth. Peaty ground, old logs, infrequent. Baker's I. (L.); Stanley Brook (Rand, as *Aneura palmata*).

R. PINGUIS (L.) S. F. Gray. Upper Hadlock Pond (L.); Bass Harbor (W. R. Taylor).

PELLIACEAE.

BLASIA PUSILLA L. Seal Cove road, Southwest Harbor (W. R. Taylor).

FOSSOMBRONIA FOVEOLATA Lindb. Pond shores and roadsides, common. Jordan Pond; Ripples Pond; Great Pond (Rand, as *F. Dumortieri*); Canada Brook; Bubbles Pond (L.); Manset (Taylor).

PELLIA EPIPHYLLA (L.) Corda. On damp ground, common.

LOPHOZIACEAE.

CHILOSCYPHUS FRAGILIS (Roth) Schiffn. Southern end of Great Pond (Rand, as *C. polyanthos*). On dripping rocks, northern end of Beech Mt. (Rand, as *C. polyanthos* var. *rivularis*); Hunter Brook (L.); Southwest Harbor (Taylor).

C. PALLESCENS (Ehrh.) Dumort. On damp ground. Spring on Spring trail, Jordan Mt. (L.).

C. RIVULARIS (Schrad.) Loeske. Stanley Brook (L.).

GEOCALYX GRAVEOLENS (Schrad.) Nees. On logs and rocks. Beech Mt. (Rand); Jordan Pond path (L.). Common.

JAMESONIELLA AUTUMNALIS (DC.) Steph. Common on logs and rocks. Listed as *J. Schraderi*. Somes Pond (Rand, as *Jungermannia pumila*).

JUNGERMANNIA LANCEOLATA L. Spring trail, Jordan Mt. (L.).

J. PUMILA With. Stanley Brook, Jordan Stream (L.).

LOPHOCOLEA HETEROPHYLLA (Schrad.) Dumort. On ground and old logs. Head of Great Pond (Rand, as *L. bidentata*); Jordan Pond path (L.); near Ripples Pond (Rand); Islesford (L.).

LOPHOZIA ALPESTRIS (Schleich.) Evans. Sargent Mt.; Baker's I. (L.).

L. ATTENUATA (Mart.) Dumort. Common on logs and rocks. Beech Mt.; Cranberry Heath (Rand, as *L. excisa*); Sargent Mt. (L.).

L. BARBATA (Schreb.) Dumort. On rocks, Western Mt. (Rand, as *Jungermannia barbata*); Bar Harbor; Brown's Mt. Notch (L.).

L. BICRENATA (Schmid.) Dumort. Roadside near Asticou; Upper Hadlock Pond (L.).

L. CONFERTIFOLIA Schiffn. Great Head; Otter Cliffs; ledges on Cliff Drive, Seal Harbor (L.).

L. INCISA (Schrad.) Dumort. Old logs and peaty soil. Baker's I. Hunter Brook; Ocean Drive (L.); Great Pond (Rand, as *Jungermannia incisa*).

L. INFLATA (Huds.) M. A. Howe. On ground and rocks (listed as *Jungermannia inflata* by Rand), too common; variable. Brown's

Mt. (Rand); Beech Mt. (Rand); Sargent Mt. (Rand); Robinson Mt. (E. Faxon); Ocean Drive (L.).

L. KUNZEANA (Huben) Evans. In bog-holes with *L. inflata*, etc. Day Mt.; Pemetic; Great Cranberry I., near Club House (L.).

L. LONGIDENS (Lindb.) Macoun. On rocks and old logs. Ledges near Ocean Drive; Giant's Slide; south end of Beech Mt. (L.).

L. LONGIFLORA (Nees) Schiffn. On sphagnum in boggy places. Pemetic; Baker's I. (L.).

L. MARCHICA (Nees) Steph. On *Sphagnum Russowii*, Beech Mt. (Rand, as *Jungermannia marchica*). Spec. in herb. C. Warnstorf. Specimen not seen.

L. PORPHYROLEUCA (Nees) Schiffn. On old logs. Jordan Pond path; Baker's I. (L.).

L. VENTRICOSA (Dicks.) Dumort. On ground and rocks. Beech Mt. (Rand, as *Jungermannia ventricosa*); Hunter Brook (L.).

MARSUPELLA AQUATICA (Lindenb.) Schiffn. Rocks in Deer Brook, Western Mt. (Rand, as *M. emarginata*.)

M. EMARGINATA (Ehrh.) Dumort. Wet rocks, frequent.

M. SULLIVANTII (De Not.) Evans. Damp rocks, Green Mt. (D. C. Eaton, E. Faxon, as *M. adusta*); Beech Cliff (Rand); Anemone Cave (L.).

MYLIA ANOMALA (Hook.) S. F. Gray. Among sphagnum, Freeman Heath (E. Faxon); Aunt Betty's Pond (Rand, as *M. Tylori*); Roberts' Meadow; Great Cranberry Heath (L.).

NARDIA CRENULATA (Sm.) Lindb. Roadsides, Ocean Drive; Great Pond; Upper Hadlock Pond (L.).

N. GEOSCYPHUS (De Not.) Lindb. Clayey roadside, Upper Hadlock Pond (L.).

N. OBSCURA Evans, Hunter Brook, Stanley Brook; Spring on Jordan Mt. trail; Green Mt. Gorge (L.).

PLAGIOCHILA ASPLENIODES (L.) Dumort. In wet places, common. Cold Brook; Intervale Brook; northern end of Beech Mt. (Rand); Hunter Brook (L.).

SPHENOLOBUS EXSECTAEFORMIS (Breidl.) Steph. On peaty ground, rocks, etc. Ledges near Ocean Drive; Baker's I. (L.).

S. EXSECTUS (Schmid.) Steph. On old logs and rocks, Seal Harbor; Spring trail to Jordan Mt.; old logs on new Appalachian Mountain Club path (L.).

S. HELLERIANUS (Nees) Steph. On old logs. Head of Green Mt. Gorge; Seal Harbor (L.).

S. MICHAUXII (Web.) Steph. Seal Harbor (E. L. Shaw.)

S. MINUTUS (Crantz) Steph. On rocks. Northern end of Beech Mt. (Rand, as *Diplophyllum Dicksoni*). Giant's Slide; Brown's Mt. Notch (L.).

CEPHALOZIELLACEAE.

CEPHALOZIELLA BIFIDA (Schreb.) Schiffn. On dry ground. Day Mt. (L.).

C. BYSSACEA (Roth) Warnst. Ledges and peaty soil. Robinson Mt. (Faxon); Sargent Drive; Baker's and Big Cranberry Ids. (L.); Sargent Mt. (Rand, as *Cephalozia divaricata*.).

C. ELACHISTA (Jack) Schiffn. Roberts' Meadow, Bar Harbor; Cranberry Heath (L.).

C. HAMPEANA (Nees) Schiffn. Seal Harbor; shore of Great Pond (L.).

CEPHALOZIACEAE.

BAZZANIA TRILOBATA (L.) S. F. Gray. Very common in damp woods. Hadlock Upper Pond; Interlaken Brook; Cold Brook; northern foot of Beech Mt. (a slender form, Rand); Brown's Mt. (Redfield).

B. DENUDATA (Torrey) Trevis. On rocks and ledges. Spring trail to Jordan Mt. (L.).

CALYPTHOGEIA FISSA (L.) Raddi. On bank, Seal Harbor (Rand, as *Kantia Trichomanis*).

C. NEESIANA (Massal. & Carest.) C. M. Frib. Jordan Pond path on bank (L.).

C. SPHAGNICOLA (Arn. & Perss.) Warnst. & Loeske. On sphagnum. Roberts' Meadow, Cranberry Heath (L.).

C. SUECICA (Arn. & Perss.) K. Müll. On old log, Jordan Pond path (L.).

C. SULLIVANTII Aust. On damp bank, Upper Hadlock Pond (L.).

C. TRICHOMANIS (L.) Corda. On ground and logs, common. Wood road to Western Mt. (Rand, as *Kantia Trichomanis*); Jordan Pond path (L.).

CEPHALOZIA BICUSPIDATA (L.) Dumort. Logs and soil, common. Jordan Pond trail from Northeast Harbor (Rand); Norwood Cove (Rand); Hunter Brook, Great Head, Baker's I. (L.).

C. CATENULATA (Hüben) Spruce. Damp logs. Great Pond (Rand, as *C. virginiana*); Jordan Pond path, near Appalachian Mountain Club camp, Echo Lake.

C. CONNIVENS (Dicks.) Lindb. On peat. Baker's I., Cranberry Heath, Roberts' Meadow (L.).

C. CURVIFOLIA (Dicks.) Dumort. On old logs, Northwest Arm woods (Rand); Jordan Pond path (L.).

C. FLUITANS (Nees) Spruce. Pools in sphagnum, Sunken Heath (Faxon & Rand); Upper Breakneck Pond (L.).

C. MACROSTACHYA Kaal. On sphagnum. Sunken Heath (Rand, as *C. multiflora*); Cranberry Heath (L.).

C. MEDIA Lindb. Old logs, common. Beech Mt. (Rand); Jordan Pond path (L.).

LEPIDOZIA REPTANS (L.) Dumort. Among mosses on logs and rocks. Northern end of Beech Mt.; Norwood Cove (Rand); Jordan Pond path (L.).

L. SETACEA (Web.) Mitt. In sphagnum. Aunt Betty's Pond (Faxon & Rand); Roberts' Meadow; Cranberry Heath (L.).

ODONTOSCHISMA DENUDATUM (Mart.) Dumort. Seal Harbor; Baker's I.; Appalachian Mountain Club camp, on old logs (L.).

O. ELONGATUM (Lindb.) Evans. On damp peaty soil. Bubbles Pond (both ends); Jordan Pond (L.).

PTILIDIACEAE.

BLEPHAROSTOMA TRICHOPHYLLUM (L.) Dumort. On logs and ledges. Stanley Brook (Rand); Jordan Pond path (L.).

PTILIDIUM CILIARE (L.) Nees. Common. Slopes of Green Mt. (D. C. Eaton); Brown's Mt.; Pemetic; Sargent Mt.; Beech Mt.; Dog Mt.; Western Mt.; Great Cranberry Heath (Rand); Baker's I. (L.).

P. PULCHERRIMUM (Web.) Hampe. Very common. Gorge between Triads; Beech Hill; Great Pond road; Otter Cliffs; near Aunt Molly's Beach (Faxon & Rand); Jordan Pond path (L.).

TRICHOCOLEA TOMENTELLA (Ehrh.) Dumort. In moss, Cold Brook (Rand).

SCAPANACEAE.

DIPLOPHYLLUM ALBICANS (L.) Dumort. On ledges, frequent. Brown's Mt. Notch (Rand); Spring and South End trails, Jordan Mt.; Giant's Slide (L.).

D. TAXIFOLIUM (Wahl.) Dumort. On ledges, less common. West branch of Hadlock Brook (Rand); Brown's Mt. Notch; Western Mt.; Spring Trail, Jordan Mt. (L.).

SCAPANIA CURTA (Mart.) Dumort. On banks. Thunder Hole; Newport Mt. (L.).

S. DENTATA Dumort. Brook-bed on Eagle Lake Carry (L.).

S. IRRIGUA (Nees) Dumort. In boggy places. Baker's I.; shore of Great Pond (L.).

S. NEMOROSA (L.) Dumort. Very common in damp places. Green Mt. Gorge (D. C. Eaton); Beech Mt.; Dog Mt.; Brown's Mt.; Jordan and Sargent Mts.; Western Mt.; near Ripples Pond; Upper Breakneck Pond (Rand); Hunter Brook; Giant's Slide; Sargent Drive (L.).

S. PALUDICOLA Loeske & K. Müll. In bog-holes. Pemetic; Big Cranberry I., near Clubhouse (L.).

S. PALUDOSA K. Müll. Sunken Heath Brook (Rand, as *S. undulata*).

S. UMBROSA (Schrad.) Dumort. Woods, Norwood Cove (Rand, as *S. nemorosa*).

S. UNDULATA (L.) Dumort. Cold Brook; rill near Breakneck Pond; Western Mt.; Somesville; Stanley Brook; Jordan Pond (Rand); Hunter Brook; Ocean Drive (L.).

RADULACEAE.

RADULA COMPLANATA (L.) Dumort. Rocks and trees, common. Intervale Brook (Rand, mixed in *Frullania eboracensis*); Jordan Pond path (L.).

R. OBCONICA Sull. Wet rocks. Spring on Pemetic trail; Stanley Brook (L.).

PORELLACEAE.

PORELLA PLATYPHYLLOIDEA (Schwein.) Sull. Common. Seal Harbor (Redfield, as *P. platyphylla*); Deer Brook (Rand); Hadlock Brook (Rand); Breakneck Road (Rand); Jordan Pond path (L.).

LEJEUNEACEAE.

FRULLANIA ASAGRAYANA Mont. On trees and rocks, common. Eliot's Point (Redfield); wood road to Great Pond, Southwest Harbor; northern foot of Beech Mt. (Rand); Jordan Pond path; on *Thuja*

in woods south of Appalachian Mountain Club camp, Echo Lake (L.).

F. BRITTONIAE Evans. On *Thuja*, Canada Brook (L.).

F. EBORACENSIS Gottsche. Common on trees and rocks. Somesville; Brown's Mt.; Sargent Mt. (Rand); Jordan Pond path (L.).

JUBULA PENNSYLVANICA (Evans) Steph. On wet rocks, Intervale Brook (Rand, as *J. Hutchinsiae* var. *Sullivantii*); Spring on Pemetic trail (L.).

LEJEUNEA CAVIFOLIA (Ehrh.) Lindb. On trees and rocks. Northern end of Beech Mt. (Rand, mixed in *Plagiochila*).

L. PATENS Lindb. On trees and rocks. Spring on Pemetic trail; Green Mt. Gorge; Stanley Brook; on *Thuja* in woods south of Appalachian Mountain Club camp (L.).

ANTHOCEROTACEAE.

ANTHOCEROS LAEVIS L. On damp ground. Seal Harbor; Cadillac Cliff at Sea Cave; Great Pond; roadside near Prettymarsh (L.).

NOTOTHYLAS ORBICULARIS (Schwein.) Sull. Clayey roadside between Town Hill and Indian Point (L.).

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

REPORTS ON THE FLORA OF THE BOSTON DISTRICT,—XLII.

RUBIACEAE.

ASPERULA.

A. ODORATA L. Ponkapaug spring in rich woods, Blue Hill Reservation, Randolph (*J. R. Churchill*, June 13, 1908; *J. R. Churchill*, *C. H. Knowlton & R. A. Ware*, Aug. 1, 1908). Native in Europe, northern and western Asia.

CEPHALANTHUS.

C. OCCIDENTALIS L. Swampy places, common throughout.

GALIUM.

G. APARINE L. Woods and open places, especially on the coast.

G. ASPRELLUM Michx. Roadsides and moist thickets, common.

G. BOREALE L. Mowing-field by brook, Woburn (*C. H. Knowlton*, July 4, 1906); Needham (*Miss Gertrude Morton*, July 7, 1879, July 1, 1881).

G. circaeazans Michx. Dry open woods and hillsides, common.

G. Claytoni Michx. Swamps and wet meadows, common.

G. ERECTUM Huds. Georgetown near Pentucket Pond (*J. H. Sears*, June 12, Aug. 9, 1905); Oak Island, Revere (*H. A. Purdie*, June 2, 1895, others later); E. Somerville (*C. E. Perkins*, June 25, 1879).

G. lanceolatum Torr. Dry woods, occasionally in moist soil; apparently common, but no reports from southern towns.

G. MOLLUGO L. Fields and roadsides, rare; Andover, Danvers, Somerville, Boston, Newton, Needham, Natick, W. Bridgewater.

G. palustre L. Swamps and wet places, frequent.

G. pilosum Ait. Dry soil; well distributed and frequent, but only three stations in Essex county.

G. SYLVATICUM L. N. Andover (*A. S. Pease*, Sept. 14, 1901); Wellesley Hills, (*H. A. Purdie*, July 18, 1897). Specimens in herb. N. E. Botanical Club.

G. tinctorium L. Moist soil, common.

G. trifidum L. Forming prostrate mats on floating debris, margin of Pilling Pond, Lynnfield (*M. L. Fernald*, Oct. 21, 1917); marshy margin of Lake Waban, Wellesley (*F. W. Hunnewell*, Aug. 24, 1912).

G. triflorum Michx. Woods and glades, common.

G. VERUM L. Dry fields and open woods; occasional at Danvers, Arlington, Natick, Lincoln, Dorchester; abundant in Norfolk county from Hyde Park and Dedham south to Norfolk and Medfield.

HOUSTONIA.

H. caerulea L. Fields, very common throughout.

H. lanceolata (Poir.) Britton. Dry sandy pasture, Newburyport (*Wm. Wendte*, June 30, 1898); dry soil, Sherborn (*Miss M. L. Loomis*, June 20, 1911). Specimens in herb. Gray, and Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.

H. longifolia Gaertn. Dry ledges and hillsides around Boston and suburbs, and the Blue Hill Reservation; also at Groveland, Boxford, Marlboro, Braintree, Sharon, Medfield and Wrentham.

MITCHELLA.

M. repens L. Woods, common. White-fruited form collected in Middleton and Concord.

SHERARDIA.

S. ARVENSIS L. Newburyport (*J. H. Sears*, June, 1887; *E. Moulton*, no date); Parker Hill, Roxbury (*C. E. Faxon*, June, 1877); Boston (*C. J. Sprague*, 1853).

CAPRIFOLIACEAE.

DIERVILLA.

D. FLORIDA Sieb. & Zucc. Open ledgy hilltop at least one-half mile from nearest house, Conomo Drive, Essex (*F. T. Hubbard*, June 14, 1913); by old house, Randolph Ave., Blue Hill Reservation (*N. T. Kidder*, June 17, 1819). A cultivated species introduced from northern China.

D. Lonicera Mill. Dry woods and rocky places, common.

LINNAEA.

L. borealis L., var. *americana* (Forbes) Rehder. Rich woods, frequent in Essex Co., especially on Cape Ann; occasional elsewhere from Arlington and Dover northward.

LONICERA.

L. caerulea L., var. *calvescens* Fernald & Wiegand. See RHODORA xii. 210, 1910. Swamps, common from Needham, Sherborn and Framingham to Franklin and Wrentham, also at Medford. Especially abundant in Sharon.

L. caerulea L., var. *villosa* (Michx.) Torr. & Gray. The same habitat reported from Framingham, Dedham, Sharon, Walpole, Medfield, Norfolk, Medway.

L. canadensis Marsh. Rich woods, rare; Haverhill, Hamilton, Manchester, Beverly, Littleton, Sherborn; Framingham, according to Dame & Collins, Fl. Middlesex Co. 43, 1888.

[*L. hirsuta* Eat. Damp rocky woods, Sudbury, according to George B. Emerson. Report on trees and shrubs growing naturally in Massachusetts, 355-7, 1846. Specimen not seen.]

L. JAPONICA Thunb. Rich woods at Wellesley, Sherborn and also in Blue Hill Reservation; probably elsewhere.

L. MORROWI Gray. Escaped from cultivation to roadsides and thickets at Salem, Swampscott, Arlington, Blue Hill Reservation, Boston, Holbrook, and Halifax.

L. PROLIFERA (Kirchn.) Rehder. See RHODORA xii. 166-167. Woodlot, Westford (*Miss E. F. Fletcher*, 1912 and 1913). Specimen in herb. Gray.

L. sempervirens L. Dry woods and thickets, frequent; possibly native in some places. Occasional with yellow flowers (var. *flava* Regel).

L. SULLIVANTII Gray. Wild in woods, Reading (*Mrs. Franz Schneider*, June 9, 1919). Specimen in herb. Gray.

L. TARTARICA L. Escaped from cultivation, rare; Medford, Cambridge, Newton, Sherborn, Wellesley.

L. XYLOSTEUM L. Escaped to woods and open places; Concord, Wellesley, Natick, Blue Hill Reservation, Holbrook.

SAMBUCUS.

S. canadensis L. Swamps and wet places, common throughout.

S. racemosa L. Woods and rocky places in moist soil, frequent from Blue Hills and Sherborn northward; reported from Hingham by T. T. Bouvé.

SYMPHORICARPOS.

S. ALBUS (L.) Blake, var. **LAEVIGATUS** (Fernald) Blake. (*S. racemosus* Michx., var. *laevigatus* Fernald. See RHODORA xvi. 119, 1914.) Persistent around old places, and frequently spreading.

S. ORBICULATUS Moench. Escaped from cultivation near farmhouse, Chelmsford (*C. W. Swan*, July 20, 1890; Sept. 8, 1889); many plants on rocky knoll near site of old greenhouse, Arlington (*C. A. Weatherby*, Aug. 4, 1908).

TRIOSTEUM.

T. aurantiacum Bicknell. Dry rocky woods and open places; frequent, except in southern and northwestern towns.

T. perfoliatum L. Low woods and rocky pastures, rare; Weston, Weymouth.

VIBURNUM.

V. acerifolium L. Dry woods, common.

V. alnifolium Marsh. Woods and swamps, frequent in Essex county, also at Concord, Littleton, W. Roxbury, Brookline, Dedham, Holbrook.

V. cassinoides L. Swamps and moist woods, frequent throughout.

V. dentatum L. Wet places and wet thickets, common throughout.

V. Lentago L. Wet thickets and shores, common throughout.

V. OPULUS L. Bradford, apparently escaped from cultivation; also at Beaver Brook Reservation; probably elsewhere.

V. Opulus L., var. **americanum** Ait. See RHODORA xx. 15, 1918. Cold swamps in the northern towns, rare.

VALERIANACEAE.

VALERIANA.

V. OFFICINALIS L. Escaped from cultivation at Revere, Lincoln, Natick and Milton.

AC

DIPSACEAE.

↑

DIPSACUS.

D. SYLVESTRIS Huds. About a dump, Cambridge (*M. L. Fernald & B. Long*, Aug. 28, 1913). Specimen in herb. N. E. Botanical Club. Also at Danvers.

KNAUTIA.

K. ARVENSIS (L.) T. Coulter. Near Natural History building, Boston (*C. W. Swan*, 1883); overrunning a field, Hanover (*H. A. Purdie*, June 6, 1897).

SCABIOSA.

S. COLUMBARIA L. Boston (*C. E. Perkins*, Aug. 20, 1880); Specimen in herb. N. T. Kidder.

SUCCISA.

S. PRATENSIS Moench. Bank of Merrimac River, Riverside, Haverhill, (*J. R. Lunt*, Aug. 22, 26, 1911). Specimens in herb. Gray. See RHODORA xiv. 174, 1912.

CUCURBITACEAE.

The garden vegetables in this family are annuals, very sensitive to frost, and although they come up freely in waste places, it is doubtful if they ripen fruit in a wild state and reappear a second season.

CITRULLUS.

C. VULGARIS Schrad. Waste places in Woburn, Arlington, Cambridge and Boston.

CUCUMIS.

C. ANGURIA L. Pacific Mill yard, Lawrence (*M. E. Gutterson*, August, 1909). Specimen in herb. Gray. A tropical species frequently escaping as a weed.

C. **MELO** L. Waste ground and dumps in Cambridge and Boston.

C. SATIVUS L. Waifs running wild at Gloucester and East Boston.

CUCURBITA.

C. MAXIMA Duchesne. Reported from dumps in Wakefield and Malden.

C. PEPO L. Waste places, Revere and Cambridge.

ECHINO CYSTIS.

E. lobata (Michx.) T. & G. Native in alluvial thickets; often cultivated, and frequently escaping to waste places.

LAGENARIA.

L. VULGARIS Ser. Revere, near beach (*Helen E. & F. W. Grigg*, Aug. 27, 1894). Specimen in herb. F. W. Grigg.

SICYOS.

S. ANGULATUS L. Frequent in waste places, apparently not a native plant in our area.

CAMPANULACEAE.

CAMPANULA.

C. aparinoides Pursh. Meadows and swamps, frequent.

C. GLOMERATA L. Dry fields and pastures, abundant along the Newburyport turnpike in Danvers and Topsfield since the days of William Oakes; also at Boxford, Danversport and Salem.

C. PERSICIFOLIA L. Persisting from garden and widely spreading in yard, Newton (*F. W. Grigg*, June 16, 1911 to date). Introduced from Europe.

C. RAPUNCULOIDES L. Spreading from old gardens to roadsides and waste places, common.

C. rotundifolia L. Riverbanks, ledges and fields, occasional north of Boston.

C. TRACHELIUM L. Persisting on dump, edge of marsh, Milton (*N. T. Kidder*, July 21, 1919). Specimen in herb. N. T. Kidder.

C. uliginosa Rydb. Meadows, swamps and marshes, frequent.

JASIONE.

J. MONTANA L. Gravelly bank, E. Lexington (*Miss H. M. Fay*, Oct. 3-10, 1916); dry soil, cemetery, Sherborn (*Miss M. L. Loomis*, July 31, 1913). Specimens in herb. W. Deane and herb. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.

SPECULARIA.

S. perfoliata (L.) A. DC. Dry hillsides and ledges, common.

LOBELIACEAE.

LOBELIA.

L. cardinalis L. Brooks, swamps and pond shores, well distributed throughout, but in danger of extermination.

L. cardinalis L., forma **alba** (A. A. Eaton) St. John. See RHODORA xxi. 217-218, 1919. Lynn, Melrose, Bedford, Needham, Foxboro.

L. Dortmanna L. Ponds and wet shores, frequent throughout.

L. inflata L. Open ground in moist or dry soil, common throughout.

[A sheet of *L. Kalmii* in herb. N. E. Botanical Club, collected by E. S. Hoar in 1857 has the double label "Concord, July 8, 1857, or Hopkinton Springs, July 11-14, 1857." Both localities and dates are unlikely for this species.]

L. SIPHILITICA L. Introduced in low ground, Cambridge (*M. L. Fernald*, September, 1891). Specimens in herb. Gray and herb. N. E. Botanical Club.

L. spicata Lam. Fields and meadows, frequent throughout.

C. H. KNOWLTON	} Committee on
WALTER DEANE	

THE CORRECT NAME FOR THE SPEARMINT.

OLIVER A. FARWELL.

IT HAS become quite general for American authors to discard the name *Mentha viridis* L. for *M. spicata* L. when writing of the Spearmint. This application of the name, *M. spicata*, seems to be unwar-

ranted. In the 1st edition of the Sp. Pl. p. 576 (1753) Linnaeus published the complex *M. spicata* as follows:

spicata. 2. MENTHA floribus spicatis, foliis oblongis serratis. *Hort. ups.* 168.

Mentha sylvestris, longioribus nigrioribus & minus incanis foliis. *Bauh. pin.* 227.

viridis. α. *Mentha spicis solitariis interruptis*, foliis lanceolatis serratis sessilibus. *Hort. cliff.* 306. *Roy. lugdb.* 325. *Dalib. paris.* 177.

Mentha angustifolia spicata. *Bauh. pin.* 227. *Mentha* III. IV. *Dod. pempt.* 95.

Mentha aquatica spicata, foliis oblongis viridibus serratis acuminatis. *Gron. virg.* 167.

longifolia. β. *Mentha spicis confertis*, foliis serratis tomentosis sessilibus. *Hort. cliff.* 306. *Roy. lugdb.* 325. *Dalib. paris.* 177. *Mat. med.* 279. *Gort. gelr.* 341.

Mentha sylvestris, folio longiore. *Bauh. pin.* 227.

Menthastrum spicatum, folio longiore candicante. *Bauh. hist.* 3. p. 321.

rotundifolia. γ. *Mentha sylvestris*, rotundiore folio. *Bauh. pin.* 227. *Habitat in* Dania, Germania, Anglia, Gallia. 2.

In the 2nd Edition of the Species Plantarum pages 804 and 805 (1762) Linnaeus lists the three following species in place of *M. spicata* and its varieties of the 1st Ed.

sylvestris. 1. MENTHA spicis oblongis, foliis oblongis tomentosis serratis sessilibus, staminibus corolla longioribus. *Hort. cliff.* 306. *Hort. ups.* 168. *Mat. med.* 279. *Dalib. paris.* 177. *Gort. gelr.* 341. *Huds. angl.* 221 [*M. longifolia*].

Mentha sylvestris, folio longiore. *Bauh. pin.* 227.

Menthastrum spicatum, folio longiore candicante. *Bauh. hist.* 3. p. 321.

Habitat in Dania, Germania, Anglia, Gallia. 2.

Folia albida.

viridis. 2. MENTHA spicis oblongis, foliis lanceolatis nudis serratis sessilibus, staminibus corolla longioribus. *Mentha spicis solitariis interruptis*, foliis lanceolatis serratis sessilibus. *Hort. cliff.* 306. *Roy. lugdb.* 325. *Huds. angl.* 221 [*M. spicata*].

Mentha angustifolia spicata. *Bauh. pin.* 227.

Mentha Cam. epit. 477.

Mentha III, IV. *Dod. pempt.* 95.

Mentha aquatica spicata, foliis oblongis viridibus serratis acuminatis. *Gron. virg.* 167.

Habitat in Germania, Anglia, Gallia. 2.

Affinis nimium M. sylvestri, sed minor & glabra.

rotundifolia. 3. *MENTHA* spicis oblongis foliis subrotundis rugosis crenatis sessilibus. *Huds. angl.* 221.

Mentha sylvestris, rotundiore folio. *Bauh. pin.* 227.

Menthastrum, folio rugoso rotundiore, spontaneum, flore spicato odore gravi. *Bauh. hist.* 3. p. 219.

Habitat in Angliae aquosis. 2.

A careful analysis and comparison of Linnaeus's treatment of this group of species in the two editions of the *Species Plantarum* will show (1) that the description of *M. sylvestris* is the description of the var. *longifolia*, enlarged and modified; (2) that the description of *M. viridis* is the description of the var. *viridis* enlarged and modified; (3) that *M. sylvestris* is a plant with white tomentose leaves and that *M. viridis* is a plant with green and glabrous leaves; (4) that of the eight citations under *M. sylvestris* six are from the var. *longifolia* and one from *M. spicata* the other being extraneous; (5) that of the seven citations under *M. viridis* 5 are from var. *viridis* (none from *M. spicata*), the others being extraneous. The only conclusion to be deduced from a consideration of the above is that *M. spicata* formed a part of *M. sylvestris* and not at all of *M. viridis*.

M. spicata was founded on Hort. ups. 168 [sp. no. 2] which is as follows:

2. *MENTHA* floribus spicatis, foliis oblongis serratis.

α. *Mentha* spicis confertis, foliis serratis sessilibus.

Hort. cliff. 306.

Mentha sylvestris, folio longiore. *Bauh. pin.* 227.

β. *Mentha* [etc. which is *M. viridis*].

Haec α foliis est subtus villosis & tomentosis . . .

Excluding var. β. which is var. *viridis*, the above citations prove that *M. spicata* founded thereon, is identical with *M. sylvestris* the species with white or tomentose leaves.

The 2nd synonym under *M. spicata* evidently represents a plant with tomentose leaves and therefore can not, together with the binomial, be relegated to *M. viridis*, a plant with glabrous leaves.

Hudson in *Flora Anglica*, page 221 (1762), elevated the Linnaean varieties to specific rank, retaining the names *longifolia* and *rotundifolia* for these species respectively; but in raising the variety *viridis* to specific rank he discarded that name and transferred to this plant the specific name *spicata*. To summarize:—

I. *M. spicata* L. is a plant with tomentose leaves and therefore the binomial can not be applied to the Spearmint, a plant with glabrous leaves, well represented by the *Mentha angustifolia spicata* Bauhin.

II. *M. spicata* L., *M. longifolia* (L.) Huds. and *M. sylvestris* L. are based upon the same species, well represented by the *Mentha sylvestris, folio longiore* Bauhin, Pin. 227; *M. spicata* L., being the oldest name, is the valid one.

III. The synonymy of the Spearmint is as follows:—

MENTHA VIRIDIS (L.) L.

Mentha spicata L. var. *viridis*. L. Sp. Pl. 756, 1753.

Mentha spicata Huds. Fl. Angl. 221, 1762; Britt. & Brown Ill. Fl. III. 119, 1898 and 2nd ed. III, 149, 1913; Robins. & Fern. in Gray's New Manual, 710, 1908, not L. 1753.

Mentha viridis L. Sp. Pl. 2nd ed., 804, 1762.

Dept. of Botany, PARKE, DAVIS & Co., Detroit, Mich.

ERUCASTRUM POLLICHII IN WEST VIRGINIA.—The occurrence of *Erucastrum Pollichii* Schimp. & Spenn. in the United States was first recorded by Dr. B. L. Robinson,¹ on the basis of specimens collected along a street-car line at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 18 Oct., 1903, by William Finger, and along a railroad at Sherborn, Massachusetts, 4 Sept., 1910, by Miss M. L. Loomis. In this paper the species was described and its synonymy listed. Soon afterward it was recorded by the writer² from the railroad yard at St. Albans, Vermont, where two specimens were collected on 22 Aug., 1911. So far as I am aware no specimens have since been recorded from the eastern States. On 17 Oct., 1919, I collected a single plant, now in

¹ RHODORA 13: 10-12. 1911.

² RHODORA 16: 40. 1914.

the National Herbarium, along the railroad at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

Although evidently sporadic and rare in the East, this European crucifer seems to have taken a foothold in North Dakota. It was first reported¹ as well established in the vicinity of Fargo, where it had been collected in Oct., 1909, by O. A. Stevens. H. F. Bergman,² in his "Flora of North Dakota," records it from along railroad tracks at Fargo, Grand Forks, and Walhalla. O. A. Stevens,³ recording it from other localities, states that it "has now been found at many places, chiefly along the railroad tracks," and that "seeds have been identified in several samples of timothy and millet coming from near Grand Forks." A specimen collected by him at Fargo, Sept., 1912, is in the National Herbarium. In a recent letter, Mr. Stevens informs me that he has since found the plant at several localities in Minnesota near the North Dakota line—near East Grand Forks, at Moorhead, and in considerable abundance along the roadside near Sabin. During the past summer he also collected a specimen along a prairie trail in southern McKenzie County, western North Dakota, some 30 miles from a railroad.—S. F. BLAKE, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

PSEUDOTAENIDIA IN MARYLAND.—Hunnewell's recent reference (RHODORA 25: 168. 1923) to this local plant has reminded me of a long neglected intention of reporting the genus from a station several miles north of its accredited home. September 14, 1917, while I was returning from a business trip into Western Maryland, operations of a highway construction gang enforced an unpremeditated stop of about half an hour at the western base of Polish Mountain, in Alleghany County, Maryland. Browsing around, to pass away the time, I found this rare and strange umbellifer, with the foliage of *Taenidia* and the fruit of *Pastinaca*. Seed only was collected, I not being prepared at that time to care for herbarium specimens. On September 10, 1918, a premeditated stop was made at this station, and then a few specimens were carefully stored away in a small press brought along for the purpose. As far as observed, the plants were scarce and scattered.

On this second trip, a large colony of *Taenidia integerrima* was found along this same highway, where it descends the eastern side of

¹ Ann. Rep. N. D. Agric. Exp. Stat. 22: 80. 1912.

² Bienn. Rep. Agric. Coll. Surv. N. D. 6: 194. 1918.

³ Bull. Torrey Club 49: 94. 1922.

Warrior Mountain, a ridge a few miles west of Polish Mountain. Seed only of this was taken.

More careful botanizing in this region might show *Pseudotaenidia* to be more common in Maryland than indicated by my accidental finding of a few plants. The species could easily be exterminated at this place. My specimens have been deposited with the Gray Herbarium, the California Academy of Science, and the Dudley Herbarium of Stanford University.—C. P. SMITH, San José, California.

Vol. 25, no. 300, including pages 205 to 236 and title-page of volume, was issued 13 February, 1924.

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Herbarium Supplies

CAT. 91,—BOTANICAL. CAT. 92,—BIOLOGICAL, SLIDES, ETC.

Microscopes

Accessories

Lenses

CAMBRIDGE BOTANICAL SUPPLY COMPANY

Laboratory

WAVERLEY, MASS.

Equipment

8 Lexington Street